

Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of the claims:

1. (currently amended) An apparatus, comprising: a non-blocking grouping mechanism that receives a query from a user, groups entries of data according to the query, and returns distinct entries of data to the user substantially concurrently with processing following grouping of data, wherein individual rows of data that match the query are output to the user prior to receiving all data matching the query.
2. (original) The apparatus of claim 1, further comprising an overflow mechanism by which data that includes the groups of entries of data that were grouped by the non-blocking grouping mechanism can be written from a primary memory to a secondary memory when the primary memory reaches an overflow condition.
3. (original) The apparatus of claim 1, further comprising: an overflow mechanism by which data that includes the groups of entries of data that were grouped by the non-blocking grouping mechanism can be written from a primary memory to a secondary memory when the primary memory reaches an overflow condition; and a return mechanism by which the data can be returned from the secondary memory back to the primary memory, and whereupon the data is being returned to the user substantially concurrently with the rest of the data being processed by the non-blocking grouping mechanism.
4. (original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the primary memory includes a primary Random Access Memory (RAM).

5. (currently amended) A method of providing concurrent grouping, comprising:
receiving a query from a user; receiving input entries of data for the query; filtering out
recurring entries of data from the input entries of data; and returning distinct entries of
data from the input entries of data to the user substantially concurrently with the
receiving input entries of data, wherein the distinct entries of data match the query and
are returned to the user before all data matching the query is processed.

6. (original) The method of claim 5, wherein the method accommodates memory
overflow by selected portions of the entries of data in a primary memory being flushed to
a secondary memory to alleviate memory pressure.

7. (original) The method of claim 5, wherein the method accommodates a memory
overflow, wherein clusters of entries of data are written from a primary memory to a
secondary memory when the primary memory runs out of memory, and wherein the
primary memory overflows into the secondary memory by flushing one of its clusters of
entries of data into the secondary memory and releasing certain ones of its in-memory
buffers.

8. (original) The method of claim 5, further comprising returning entries of data in a non-
blocking fashion concurrently with other entries of data being processed.

9. (currently amended) A method of grouping entries of data, comprising: prior to a
potential overflow within a primary memory, grouping each input row of data and
returning the data in a non-blocking fashion; and in case of the overflow, ensuring that a
the user eventually receives the correct remaining rows, wherein in the non-blocking
fashion individual rows of data that match a query are output to the user prior to a
processing node processing all data from the query.

10. (currently amended) A method of grouping entries of data, comprising: segmenting the groups into clusters that limit a potential overflow to one cluster at a time; prior to the potential overflow, all clusters perform work in a non-blocking fashion; and in case of the overflow, transferring clusters one at a time from a-the primary memory to a-the secondary memory, while the remaining non-transferred clusters can still function in a non-blocking fashion, wherein in the non-blocking fashion data matching a query is output concurrently while data potentially matching the query is being processed.

11. (original) A method of grouping entries of data, comprising: prior to a potential overflow within a primary memory, grouping each input row of data and returning the data in a non-blocking fashion; and in case of the overflow in which at least some of the data is transferred from the primary memory to a secondary memory, this data on the secondary memory is later processed in a non-blocking fashion concurrently with processing the remaining data, wherein in the non-blocking fashion data matching a query is output concurrently while data being received for the query is still being processed.

12. (previously presented) An apparatus, comprising: a non-blocking grouping mechanism that groups entries of data, and returns distinct entries of data substantially concurrently with processing following entries of data to be grouped; an overflow mechanism by which data that includes the groups of entries of data that were grouped by the non-blocking grouping mechanism can be written from a primary memory to a secondary memory when the primary memory reaches an overflow condition; and a return mechanism by which the data can be returned from the secondary memory back to the primary memory, and whereupon the data is being returned to the user substantially concurrently with the rest of the data being processed by the non-blocking grouping mechanism; a select mechanism by which a prescribed number of output groups are requested by the user, wherein operation of all of the non-blocking grouping mechanism, the overflow mechanism, and the return mechanism are halted when the requested prescribed number of output groups is reached.